



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-221
Thursday
18 November 1993

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-221

CONTENTS

18 November 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Army Pledges To Support Government, Calls For Investigation [AFP] 1

Chad

Names of New Cabinet Ministers Published [AFP] 1

Congo

President, Israeli Envoy Discuss Peace Accord [Brazzaville Radio] 1

Rwanda

Burundian Minister Says Situation 'Paradoxical' [Kigali Radio] 2

Sao Tome and Principe

Government Establishes Relations With Israel [AFP] 2

Zaire

Presidency Denies Report on Prime Ministerial Appointment [Kinshasa Radio] 2

Angolan Consul, Diplomat Abducted in Kinshasa [Luanda Radio] 2

Angola Reports Diplomats' Release [Luanda TV] 2

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Police Arrest UN Workers for Allegedly Selling Arms [KENYA TIMES 17 Nov] 3

Somalia

SNA Spokesman Says Aidid To Come 'Out of Hiding' [London International] 3

Aidid Addresses Supporters [AFP] 4

Calls for UN Troop Withdrawal [AFP] 4

States SNA Achieves 'Tangible Victory' [Voice of the Great Somali People] 4

SNA Celebrates UN Decision [Voice of the Great Somali People] 4

Tanzania

Political Leaders Discuss Vote of No Confidence [Dar es Salaam Radio] 5

Uganda

Kenya's Moi Stresses Cooperation at Visit's End [Kampala Radio] 5

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Negotiators Resolve Ballot Paper Impasse [SAPA]	7
Endorse Single Ballot Paper [SAPA]	7
Mandela Addresses Multiparty Plenary Session 17 Nov [SAPA]	7
Negotiators Reach Agreement on Constitutional Court [SAPA]	8
Government, ANC Release Joint Constitution Proposals [SAPA]	8
Council Passes 5 of 6 Clauses in Document [SAPA]	9
Political Leaders Meet on Adopting Constitutional Package [SAPA]	10
Party Leaders Adopt Package [SAPA]	10
Government, Opposition Provide Reaction to New Constitution	10
De Klerk Views Constitution [Johannesburg TV]	10
De Klerk Extols Package's Adoption [SAPA]	12
President, Mandela on Settlement [Johannesburg TV]	12
Negotiators Comment on Settlement [Johannesburg TV]	13
Meyer Views New Constitution [Johannesburg TV]	13
Mandela Views Decision [Johannesburg TV]	14
DP, Others on Constitution [SAPA]	16
DP, National Front Oppose Decision [SAPA]	16
Viljoen Criticizes Decision [SAPA]	16
Buthelezi, Others Reaction [Johannesburg TV]	17
De Klerk Meets Anyaoku, Warns Parties Against Violence [SAPA]	17
Boerestaat Leader Threatens 'Overthrow' of Government [SAPA]	18
South African Press Review for 18 November [THE STAR 18 Nov, etc]	18

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Government, UNITA Differences Deadlock Talks [Lisbon International]	19
Government, UNITA Agree on Agenda [Lisbon International]	19
Station Urges U.S. To Do More for Sake of Peace [Luanda Radio]	19
UNITA Reportedly Shells Menongue 17 Nov [Luanda TV]	20

Malawi

Parliament Passes Bill To Abolish Life Presidency [Blantyre Radio]	20
Banda Makes MCP Executive Committee Appointments [Blantyre Radio]	20

Mozambique

Government Not To Join UN, Renamo Team To Question 'Spy' [Maputo Radio]	20
Renamo Official Denies Movement Restrictions in Corrane [Maputo Radio]	20

Swaziland

Article Questions Need for U.S. Presence in Country [THE SWAZI OBSERVER 17 Nov]	20
--	----

Zimbabwe

Minister Denies Plans To Seize Ian Smith's Ranch [SAPA]	21
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria

Shonekan Addresses State Governors on Budget Issues [Lagos TV]	23
Government, Labor Congress Shift Talks to Abuja 18 Nov [Lagos Radio]	23
More on Change in Venue [Lagos TV]	24
Lagos Police Warn Against Unlawful Demonstrations [Lagos Radio]	24
Radio Announces Head of State Resigns 17 Nov [Lagos Radio]	24

Shonekan Resignation Statement [Lagos TV]	24
New Leader Abacha To Address Nation [Lagos Radio]	25
SDP Official Views Resignation [London International]	25
No 'Unusual' Police, Army Presence Reported in Lagos [London International]	26
Riot Police Disperse Demonstrators [AFP]	26
House of Representatives Meeting Postponed 'Indefinitely' [AFP]	26
Journalist Union Leader Reacts to Police Raid of Reporter's Home [London International]	26

Burundi

Army Pledges To Support Government, Calls For Investigation

AB1711201593 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT
17 Nov 93

[Text] Bujumbura, Nov 17 (AFP)—The Burundi army leadership Wednesday [17 November] pledged its loyalty to the government that survived last month's coup and called for an international panel to investigate the wave of ethnic killings that followed it.

In a statement that a government official said would be broadcast Wednesday night or Thursday on Burundi radio and television, the army distanced itself from the authors of the coup and their "diabolical plans to stifle our young democracy and perpetrate ignoble murders."

The army leadership is expected to meet Thursday with the interim president, Sylvestre Nibantunganya, who is also the foreign minister of the tiny central African nation.

Several thousand people were killed after the October 21 coup, in which elected president Melchior Ndadaye and several aides lost their lives.

Chad

Names of New Cabinet Ministers Published

AB1711182393 Paris AFP in English 1143 GMT
13 Nov 93

[Text] Ndjamena, Nov 14 (AFP)—Following is the list of Chad's new government announced Saturday [13 November] on state radio by incoming Prime Minister Delwa Kassire Koumakoye.

MINISTER OF:	
Foreign Affairs:	OKNA, Fakadi
Interior and Security:	DJALBORD, Ali
Justice:	LAINA, Loum Hinassou
Public Works:	LAOBELE, Eangde
Agriculture and Environment:	AHMAT, Mahamat Saleh
Civil Service:	KAMOUGUE, Wadal Abdelkader
Livestock:	SOUKOU, Mahamat Ahmat
Communications, Posts, and Telecommunications:	BOLOU, Ouardougou
Mines, Energy and Oil:	SOUMLA, Samgue Andakassou
Economy and Tourism:	IZZO, Abderamane
Planning and Cooperation:	SALEH, Ibni Oumar Mahamat
Finance and Computer Services:	REOULENGAR, Amos
National Education:	NGHOTE, Gali Gatta
Social Affairs:	MALLOU, Mrs. Bintou
Public Health:	ALABO, Mahamat Saleh

Minister delegated to the Presidency and in charge of Defence:	REGUI, Mamadou
Secretary General of the Government:	NELDITA, Dono Horngar
Deputy Secretary General of the Government:	OUIADOU, Serge Lobna

Congo

President, Israeli Envoy Discuss Peace Accord

AB1711164093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Text] President Pascal Lissouba this morning held talks with Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Avital. The two men discussed cooperation-related issues. Here is Shlomo Avital speaking to Charles Tibangoma:

[Begin recording] [Avital] I conveyed a message from Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, a message of thanks to the president of the Republic following a congratulatory message sent by Professor Pascal Lissouba to the prime minister and the foreign minister after the signing of the Israeli-PLO Accord.

[Tibangoma] In your opinion, does this accord really have any chance of working?

[Avital] We are very optimistic. But one must be realistic, given that there will definitely be ups and downs. But I think the important thing is that either party is willing to implement this accord, which is of vital interest to both nations.

[Tibangoma] We know, in fact, that some people were unhappy about the signing of this accord on 13 September in Washington. Taking the case of the Jewish settlers, for instance, do you think after this [word indistinct] things will work out any better?

[Avital] Well, the Jewish settlers issue is a reality. There are also radical factions within the organizations that make up the PLO. But we are all optimistic that in the final analysis a formula geared toward global peace within the region obviously guarantees [words indistinct] for all and we are quite convinced that the majority of Jews and of the Palestinian population (?will stand by us.)

[Tibangoma] Let us turn to Congo-Israel relations. How do you assess the state of relations between our two countries?

[Avital] Spiritually and from the standpoint of friendship, I think the relations are excellent. But, obviously, since the restoration of diplomatic ties, we have been trying to push ahead with some cooperation projects. (?The pace is slow) considering, of course, the situation prevailing in your country. But we are quite confident that in the near future we will begin to lay the foundation for this cooperation. [end recording]

Rwanda**Burundian Minister Says Situation 'Paradoxical'**

EA1711144293 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Excerpt] A Burundi Government delegation led by Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, the Burundian minister of communication and government spokesman, arrived in Kigali this afternoon. The delegation was met at the airport by Rwandan Foreign Minister Anastase Gasana and by Information Minister Faustin Rucogoza. In the VIP lounge of Kanombe International Airport, Minister Ngendahayo briefed the media on the present situation in Burundi:

[Ngendahayo] The situation in Bujumbura is quite paradoxical. The government is doing the best it can. The government's foremost objective is to stop the massacres, to do everything to put an end to the massacres. This is the ultimate goal of our current actions. The second objective is to rehabilitate the administrative fabric, the territorial apparatus in order to resume contacts with the people and to instill new hope as much as possible.

The other side of the coin is that the security situation remains totally precarious. Reports say that people are still being killed. The systematic massacres perpetrated by the Army, by the people—Hutu peasants killing Tutsi peasants or Tutsi peasants killing Hutu peasants with the help of troops—have decreased greatly but what still persists and which is more pernicious and which, in our view, seems very very dangerous is the fact that there are snipers who we manage to chase out from time to time but who are in fact soldiers in mufti or at least reservists in mufti who have weapons of unknown origin. [passage omitted]

Sao Tome and Principe**Government Establishes Relations With Israel**

AB1711204093 Paris AFP in French 1838 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Text] The Sao Tome and Principe archipelago and Israel today established diplomatic relations, the Sao Tome foreign minister said. The agreement establishing these relations was signed in Lisbon this afternoon by Sao Tome's ambassador to Portugal and his Israeli counterpart, stated Alberto Chong, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

The decision by Sao Tome, which had never had any diplomatic relations with the Hebrew State, was motivated by the "Israeli- Palestinian accord on the

autonomy of the Gaza Strip and Jericho". Chong added. The secretary general further stated that the archipelago "may shortly normalize relations with South Africa."

Zaire**Presidency Denies Report on Prime Ministerial Appointment**

AB1711195093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] The Office of the President of the Republic has followed with astonishment the statement made on Tuesday 16 November 1993 in Paris on Canal France International by Mr. (Tshisimbi Moamba), personal adviser of the head of state in charge of international relations. The office of the head of state makes it a point to state that only the director of the cabinet or the appointed spokesman of the Presidency are empowered to make public and official statements on behalf of the Presidency of the Republic. This means that the statement made by the above-named adviser on the eventual appointment of a prime minister of a certain interim government is strictly his personal opinion which is binding on only the person who has made it.

Angolan Consul, Diplomat Abducted in Kinshasa

MB1711125693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Two Angolan diplomats were abducted in Kinshasa, Zaire, last weekend. They are Kinshasa-based Mario Leonel, Angolan consul for Shaba Province. Another diplomat, whose identity has not been disclosed yet, was also abducted. A Zairian newspaper believes that those Angolan diplomats are in detention in a National Intelligence Security Service jail. The Angolan Embassy in Zaire has already formally protested to the Zairian Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Angola Reports Diplomats' Release

MB1711203793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Angola will protest to the Zairian Government about the sequestration of two Angolan diplomats in Kinshasa at the weekend. Anercio Cadete, information chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, today confirmed that the diplomats have already been released.

[Begin Cadete recording] So, the government will ask the Zairian Government for an explanation about this matter. Right now, the diplomats are free. They were released yesterday. Today, we began assessing information received from Kinshasa. In due course, we will give full details about the circumstances in which the two diplomats were detained. [end recording]

Kenya

Police Arrest UN Workers for Allegedly Selling Arms

EA1711112093 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
17 Nov 93 p 1

[Article by Martin Masai: "Police Arrest 5 UN Workers"]

[Text] Five people working for United Nations agencies in northern Kenya were yesterday arrested at Lokichoggio with arms and ammunition believed to have been destined for the Molo security operation zone.

Police said the workers, who were attached to the United Nations Children's Educational Fund (UNICEF), a United Nations relief committee of the Red Cross, were found with two rifles, a pistol, two hand grenades and 33 rounds of assorted ammunition.

They were arrested following a tip off that they were about to sell the arms to a buyer from Molo, the scene of the recent tribal clashes.

The Rift Valley provincial police officer, Mr. Francis Sang, confirmed the arrests yesterday. He said the suspects included a mechanic working for UNICEF, a loader with the U.N. relief operation and a nutritionist with the Red Cross. Mr. Sang said they had offered the buyer an AK-47 assault rifle, a Browning pistol and a G-3 rifle.

The would-be buyer, Mr. Sang said, fled into the desert on foot. However, police obtained positive information about him. He said the man was from Molo, which was recently declared a security operation zone by the government to help quell tribal clashes.

The group had two hand grenades and 33 rounds of various types of ammunition for the arms they were selling, Mr. Sang said. The police boss said his men had received information that the U.N. workers were obtaining arms and selling them to buyers for purposes that were "definitely injurious to peace in the province or elsewhere in Kenya".

He said: "We are on the right trail on the heels of the buyer from Molo. The rest are in custody and will appear in court any time," Mr. Sang said.

He warned that the government would take stern action against anyone found dealing in arms. Roadblocks had been erected along the route from the north to contain the influx of arms.

The government would seek to have vehicles conveying arms forfeited to the state to underscore the seriousness the police attached to the handling of illegal arms.

Mr. Sang said he was concerned that foreigners working on relief operations were becoming prime suspects in some deals. Police would scrutinise them.

The arrests come three days after President Moi ordered the police to round up guns which, he said, were on the loose and hence a danger to public peace.

Addressing a public rally at Nakuru's Afraha Stadium, the president called on wananchi [citizens] to cooperate and volunteer to the police information that may lead to the recovery of the weapons.

The president's remarks follow raids on police stations in Ndeiya in Kiambu district, Thogoto and Bahati police station in Nakuru.

Somalia

SNA Spokesman Says Aidid To Come 'Out of Hiding'

AB1711204593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 17 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The United Nations Security Council has radically changed its policies on Somalia, and especially United Nations campaign in Mogadishu against faction leader General Aidid. He was held responsible for the deaths of Pakistani and American troops serving with the United Nations force UNOSOM [United Nations Operation in Somalia]. A warrant for his arrest was put out and he has been in hiding ever since, claiming it has all been in self-defense and demanding the release of his supporters being detained by the United Nations. Now the Security Council has gone into reverse, suspending the arrest warrant and calling for a commission of inquiry in the deaths. On the line to Rome, Raggy Omar asked (Nikalina Mohamed), spokesman for Gen. Aidid's Somali National Alliance, SNA, if they have now got what they wanted from the United Nations:

[Begin recording] [(Mohamed)] Definitely yes, because this is what we have always been asking for. We have always, since 5 June when the first incident with the Pakistani contingent had happened, we said we wanted an international committee to look for the causes and the responsibilities, because we always felt, and we still feel, that some officials of UNOSOM are, in fact, those responsible who have ignited this confrontation with the SNA and the Somali in Mogadishu. We are sure that if the commission of inquiry is an independent commission, they will have to see who also of the UNOSOM officials is responsible. There are responsibilities with the UNOSOM.

[Omar] So, would Gen. Aidid be effectively coming out of hiding now, since the hunt for him seems to be off as a result of this resolution?

[(Mohamed)] Definitely yes. Tomorrow, he is going to hold a press conference. He is going to address the Somali people and the SNA supporters and I am sure, he will also inform the world community that we are very

happy that at last, justice is being brought back and that in Somalia, there is no war between the UN and the Somali people.

[Omar] But, will he actually be coming out and seeking to meet UN and U.S. officials in Mogadishu? Will he make himself this public?

[(Mohamed)] He will make himself available for any meeting with the Americans, in particular, and with the UNOSOM as soon as those people for whom there is a reference in the resolution and who have been imprisoned for no reason, those people must be released. The SNA leaders must be released promptly. After that, then, he will be also ready to have a dialogue with the UN officials. [end recording]

Aidia Addresses Supporters

*AB1811102093 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT
18 Nov 93*

[Text] Mogadishu, 18 Nov (AFP)—Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid addressed thousands of jubilant supporters here Thursday in his first public appearance since the United Nations abandoned its hunt for him. "We do not need foreign intervention," said General Aidid to thunderous applause from the crowd, some of whom waved placards reading "Aidid is a national leader."

The 57-year-old warlord arrived at the rally on 21 October Road in a four-car convoy, guarded by youths armed with rocket-propelled grenades and AK-47 automatic rifles. Aidid, wearing an orange-patterned open-necked shirt, read a typewritten statement hailing the change in the U.N. policy.

U.S. forces dropped efforts to arrest him after 18 Americans were killed in an October 3 firefight with his gunmen. But he remained on the United Nations' wanted list until the U.N. Security Council called off the hunt Tuesday [16 November] to allow an independent commission to investigate accusations that he was responsible for the killings of foreign peacekeepers. Aidid had called for an impartial inquiry soon after the United Nations accused his militia of gunning down 24 Pakistani soldiers on June 5.

Aidid led the crowd in a chant of "Allah 'Akbar" (God is great) before delivering a 30-minute speech interspersed with brief songs by a popular woman vocalist, Halima Khalif Magol, backed by a five-man band.

Calls for UN Troop Withdrawal

*AB1811105293 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT
18 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, 18 Nov (AFP)—Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid addressed thousands of jubilant supporters here Thursday in his first public appearance since the United Nations abandoned its hunt for him. [passage omitted]

Aidid led the crowd in a chant of "Allah 'Akbar" (God is great) before delivering a 30-minute speech interspersed with brief songs by a popular female vocalist, Halima Khalif Magol, backed by a five-man band. He maintained his demands for U.N. soldiers to quit Somalia, and welcomed the U.S. decision to withdraw all American soldiers by March 31. "We should form a nation of our own by March 31," he said. But he added that foreign aid was still needed to rebuild Somalia, ravaged by war and famine and without a government since the 1991 overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre. He urged his supporters to "help construct hospitals, schools and roads."

After Aidid's speech his young guards bundled him away. The crowd cheered and clapped in the stifling heat as his Toyota Land Cruiser sped off through the sandy lanes of south Mogadishu in a cloud of dust.

States SNA Achieves 'Tangible Victory'

*EA1711191193 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT
17 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] council of leadership, who is also the chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC], today met some of the SNA women.

Aidid first warmly greeted the women and briefed them on value of the struggle of Somali people and at the same time said that the UN Security Council decision is a symbol of how justice is always superior to injustice [word indistinct]. The chairman also said that the tangible victory achieved by the SNA and its supporters is not for the benefit of a private group but rather a success for all Somali nationals.

He said there was a need for Somali people to forge a united stand for their interests and future and not to follow those brothers who had slowed the struggle wherever they were in Somalia and said emphasis should be put on ways of consolidating the victory which had been won and giving supreme priority to the unity of the Somali people. [passage omitted]

SNA Celebrates UN Decision

*EA1711201093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT
17 Nov 93*

[Text] A big function in support of the UN Security Council decision was held today at Xamar Weyne district of Mogadishu. The function, in which strugglers, youth and women took part, was addressed by Abdulle Elmi Yarow, the chairman of the Youth Council for Xamar Weyne district, Mahad Nur Mahad, Halima Nur Elmi and other members. They spoke about the objectives of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] struggle and how it has dignified and honoured Somali people.

Abdulle Mohamed Nur Galayr, the reporter of the Voice of the Somali People radio in Banaadir region, also said that the faces of all the people who met there glowed with joy and happiness and they celebrated in some of the streets in Mogadishu city, particularly Xamar Weyne district and [word indistinct].

Tanzania

Political Leaders Discuss Vote of No Confidence

AB1711131693 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Text] In Dodoma, it has been recommended that a provision be introduced in the country's constitution, in line with the multiparty system, that will enable parliament to cast a vote of no confidence in the president and his government. Fifty participants of a workshop concerning constitutional and democratic rule in the country, held in Dodoma town on 15 November, made the recommendation explaining that the provision will prove true democracy to the citizens via their representatives in parliament. They also recommended the formation of a legal subcommittee of retired judges to go through and make important legal reforms to all bills before being presented to parliament.

The workshop was sponsored by the Friedrich Neumann Organization of Germany in cooperation the Faculty of Law of the Dar es Salaam University. It was attended by leaders of various political parties, government leaders and district level and information organs.

Uganda

Kenya's Moi Stresses Cooperation at Visit's End

EA1711171093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 1400 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Presidents Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and Daniel arap Moi of Kenya have instructed their ministers responsible for security, energy, agriculture, education, trade and transport to explore further areas of cooperation. This is announced in a communique signed in Kampala today by the two heads of state at the end of a three-day state visit to Uganda by President Moi. The visit was the first state visit ever made by a Kenyan president to Uganda.

On security, the two presidents instructed their ministers to put emphasis on the need for greater cooperation among security organs of both countries and increase the exchange of information in this regard.

On energy, the ministers concerned were instructed to review matters concerning the electricity agreement and future development and the extension of the oil pipeline into Uganda.

On agriculture, the two presidents directed that emphasis should be put on management of the water and resources of lake Victoria including the environmental aspects of the lake.

In the field of education, emphasis is to be put on the strengthening and revival of the inter-university council, the student exchange program, and cultural and sports programs.

On trade, emphasis should be put on the total elimination of non-tariff barriers and the facilitation of business communities to exchange visits and information.

Regarding transport, President Museveni and President Moi said emphasis should be put on the facilitation of the smooth flow of traffic and goods.

At the bilateral level, the two heads of state renewed their commitment to consolidate the historical ties of friendship between the people of the two countries, and pledged to strengthen cooperation in all fields of human endeavor with particular emphasis on security and economic areas.

At the end of the bilateral talks, the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries signed an agreement establishing a permanent joint commission for cooperation. The two presidents also reviewed the progress made in efforts to reactivate closer cooperation among the three countries of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. They looked forward to the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation to be signed soon in Arusha in Tanzania.

With reference to the last Preferential Trade Area summit meeting, which was held in Kampala at the beginning of this month, the two leaders hailed the signing of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa treaty, and commended it as a useful vehicle to facilitate and promote economic cooperation between eastern and southern African countries. They noted that this was a landmark in the process leading to the formation of the African economic community.

The two presidents also exchanged views on the political situation in Africa and expressed particular concern about the armed conflicts within the region. With regard to the situation in Burundi, the two leaders condemned the recent military coup d'etat and expressed their concern over the subsequent violence and exodus of refugees from Burundi into neighboring countries. They appealed to the international community to urgently render humanitarian assistance to the refugees and the displaced people. They further called upon all the parties involved to exercise maximum restraint and to respect the sanctity of human life.

The two presidents welcomed the initiatives taken by the leaders in the region as well as the OAU to find an amicable solution to the Burundi problem and the re-establishment of a peaceful and democratic order in the country. The two heads of state were happy to note the positive developments towards national reconciliation

and commended the efforts being made by the government of Rwanda and the Rwanda Patriotic Front with the assistance of the international community towards the implementation of the Arusha peace accord.

The two heads of state reviewed the situation in Somalia and reaffirmed their support for the decisions reached at the 1993 summit meeting of the OAU in Cairo and the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development [IGADD] in Addis Ababa with a view to finding a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict. They called for the Somalis to be given a chance to solve their problems by themselves on the basis of the Addis Ababa accord.

With regard to the situation in the Sudan, the two presidents expressed their concern about the continuing conflict and suffering of the people in southern Sudan and the resultant exodus of refugees into the neighboring countries. The two presidents reiterated their commitment to the decision reached at the recent IGADD summit in Addis Ababa aimed at finding a solution within the framework of IGADD.

On Angola, the two presidents deplored the continuing senseless fighting in Angola which has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and caused untold human suffering. They commended the efforts of the Angolan Government and the OAU and the international community to arrive at a negotiable settlement of the conflict. They

called upon National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to respect the peace accord already reached with the government.

With regard to Mozambique, the two presidents welcomed the efforts by the government and Renamo towards the establishment of permanent peace in the country, and called upon all the parties concerned and the international community to speed up to the full implementation of the peace agreement.

The two presidents were happy to note the positive developments in South Africa. In particular, they welcomed the process of the transitional executive council which will pave the way for democratic elections in South Africa scheduled for April next year. They called upon all the political forces in the country to end the current violence and ensure a peaceful and smooth transition to a democratic and nonracial South Africa.

On the Middle East, the two presidents welcomed the recent positive political development, which led to the signing of an accord in Washington between Israel and the PLO providing autonomy to the Palestinians. They noted that this augurs well for the realization of the Palestinian aspirations and peace in the region.

President Daniel arap Moi extended an invitation to President Museveni to pay a return visit to Kenya at a time mutually convenient to the two presidents. President Museveni gladly accepted.

Negotiators Resolve Ballot Paper Impasse

MB1711132393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1222
GMT 17 Nov 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—At least one of the five obstacles to a final constitutional deal—the issue of a single or double ballot paper—was surprisingly resolved in bilateral negotiations at noon on Wednesday.

Another, the deadlock-breaking mechanism for approving or amending a new constitution, was also eliminated.

Senior African National Congress [ANC] sources, one of them a member of the relevant technical committee, confirmed that Minister of Justice Danie Schutte had conceded that a single ballot paper would suffice in the April 27 elections.

This surprising shift means separate regional choices for voters have been eliminated. Parties will now be able to use surplus support in one area to strike cross-border deals and manipulate their representation in areas where they may have weak support.

The ANC itself is not too pleased with a single ballot but has discovered that a second ballot paper would encourage unsophisticated voters to vote for their second choice instead of for their regional preference. The Pan Africanist Congress, which is considered the direct beneficiary of such a system, will oppose the proposal.

A senior legal source confirmed that an agreement had been reached on the deadlock-breaking issue by eliminating the ANC proposal for such a mechanism. He did not elaborate and further details were not immediately available from other sources.

The remaining three issues to be settled before progress at the World Trade Centre proceedings in Kempton Park can be secured are the decision-making formula for the cabinet, the senate's role in approving regional aspects of the new constitution and the right of regions to write their own constitutions with minimal central government intervention.

Endorse Single Ballot Paper

MB1711210393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2047
GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—The negotiating council on Wednesday night endorsed a government/ANC [African National Congress] proposal for a single ballot paper for the scheduled April election. The agreement followed strong opposition from seven parties, including the Democratic Party, the Pan Africanist Congress and the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union].

Mandela Addresses Multiparty Plenary Session 17 Nov

MB1811063493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0208
GMT 18 Nov 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the ANC: "Address by Nelson R. Mandela to the plenary session of the multiparty negotiations process held at the World Trade Centre Kempton Park 17th November 1993"]

[Text] Honourable Justices, leaders and members of all delegations present here today.

We have reached the end of an era. We are at the beginning of a new era. Whereas apartheid deprived millions of our people of their citizenship, we are restoring that citizenship. Whereas apartheid sought to fragment our country, we are re-uniting our country. The central theme of the constitution for the transition is the unity of our country and people.

This constitution recognises the diversity of our people. Gone will be the days when one language dominated. Gone will be the days when one religion was elevated to a position of privilege over other religions. Gone will be the days when one culture was elevated to a position of superiority and other denigrated and denied.

We emerge from a conflict ridden-society; a society in which colour, class and ethnicity were manipulated to sow hatred and division. We emerge from a society which was structured on violence and which raised the spectre of a nation in danger of never being able to live at peace with itself.

Our agreements have put that era behind us. This shameful past dictates the crucial need for a government of national unity. We are firmly on the road to a non-racial and non-sexist democracy.

For the first time in the history of our country, on April 27th, 1994, all South Africans, whatever their language, religion and culture, whatever their colour or class, will vote as equal citizens. Millions who were not allowed to vote, will do so. I, too, for the first time in my short life, will vote.

There are some people who still express fears and concerns. To them we say: you have a place in our country. You have a right to raise your fears and your concerns. We, for our part, are committed to giving you the opportunity to bring forth those views so that they may be addressed within the framework of democracy.

The democratic order gives to each and all of us the instruments to address problems constructively and through dialogue.

Le ke yona indawo, kufuneka icace oku kwebhokwe emhlophe ihamba ehlungwini: embusweni wentando yabantu, ngabantu, ayamkelekile konke into yokuba iqaqobana labantu linganako ukunyezalisa intando

neemfuno zalo, ngokwenjenjalo lisengele phantsi, lido-belela iimfanelo namalungelo akhe namnye ummi weli lizwe.

(Let this, however, be clear: there is no place in a democracy for any community or section of a community to impose its will at the expense of the fundamental rights of any other citizen.)

Ek will weereens sekere groepe in die Afrikaner gemeenskap aanspreek: almal van u is deel van die Suid-Afrikaanse nasie. Almal van u is gelyke burgers van die nuwe Suid-Afrika. U het die volste reg tot u eie taal, godsdiens en kultuur. Hierdie regte sal u nie ontnem word nie. [I would like to again address certain groups in the Afrikaner community: All of us are part of the South African nation. All of you are equal citizens in the new South Africa. You have the fullest right to your own language, religion, and culture. These rights will not be taken from you.]

Let us all grasp the opportunities that democracy offers. Democracy has no place for talk of civil war. Those who persist with such threats do not care for human life. Democracy is about empowerment. Now together we can begin to make the equality of education the right of all our children; to begin to remove homelessness, hunger and joblessness; to begin to restore land to those who were deprived by force and injustice; to break the cycle of stagnation in our economy.

Together, we can build a society free of violence. We can build a society grounded on friendship and our common humanity—a society founded on tolerance. That is the only road open to us. It is a road to a glorious future in this beautiful country of ours. Let us join hands and march into the future.

Negotiators Reach Agreement on Constitutional Court

MB1711162493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1553 GMT 17 Nov 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—The controversy around the presidential appointment of judges to the constitutional court has been defused by an agreement which parties reached late on Wednesday afternoon. This agreement adds to a package of six other key issues agreed to between the government and ANC [African National Congress] to remove the final obstacles to finalising a transitional constitution.

All ten judges on the constitutional court will now be appointed by the president from a list to be supplied by the judicial services commission.

The agreement satisfies the Democratic Party [DP], which led a campaign against the multiparty decision that four judges would be appointed from the ranks of supreme court judges and six others from various legal

backgrounds not necessarily connected to the bench or bar. The latter six were to have been the personal preference of the president and subject only to consultation with the president of the constitutional court and the cabinet.

The pivotal role of the constitutional court in settling disputes in an emerging federalist system brought the academic and professional legal fraternity out in protest at what they and the DP regarded as a highly politicised system of appointment.

However, the solution of the constitutional court problem has now cleared the new draft constitution of the last major hurdle and secures clear consensus among all the major parties on the key features of a new democratic South Africa.

That consensus will be sealed when the party leaders give the draft constitution and electoral act their official approval at a postponed plenary now expected sometime after 8PM on Wednesday.

Government, ANC Release Joint Constitution Proposals

MB1711170193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1520 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—The government and the African National Congress [ANC] on Wednesday afternoon at the World Trade Centre unveiled their joint constitutional "package" which it is hoped will seal the transition deal for a new South Africa. The six-point "total package" was the product of months of behind the scenes meetings between the government and the ANC. Some of the clauses were agreed to as late as Wednesday between the two sides.

If accepted, the proposals "will enable us to reach a final constitutional agreement", ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa told the 21-party negotiating council at Kempton Park late on Wednesday afternoon.

The six proposals cover the most contentious outstanding issues, such as deadlock-breaking, regions, and the April 27 ballot.

Mr. Ramaphosa stressed, however, that the proposed deal should be looked at as a "holistic package" or "total package". Government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer presented the first three clauses of the proposed deal, and Mr. Ramaphosa the second three.

The "six-pack" deal, as one negotiator quipped in the corridors later, will be debated by the negotiating council after a tea break. Senior negotiators were confident, however, that despite some opposition the deal would go through.

If adopted, the main parts of the transitional constitutional package will fall into place, and the delayed meeting of political leaders will go ahead later on Wednesday night at the World Trade Centre. Once

ratified by the negotiating council, and then the plenary of leaders, the transition deal can be implemented.

The six government/ANC proposals are:

- decision-making in the cabinet: This will be done by a simple majority. The government had originally wanted different majorities for separate issues. A government negotiator told SAPA the fact that the cabinet was based on proportional representation was already a guarantee of "checks and balances". "The cabinet shall function in a manner which gives consideration to the consensus-seeking spirit underlying the concept of government of national unity as well as the need for effective government," the joint submission said. Political observers said the ANC had "won" on this score.
- government of national unity: "National elections will not be held under a new constitution adopted by the constitutional assembly until 1999, unless the cabinet loses the confidence of Parliament."
- boundaries, powers and functions of regions: The government and the ANC proposed that the provisions of the new constitution to be adopted by the constitutional assembly regarding the boundaries, powers and functions of provinces—as regions will be called in future—and any amendment thereto, "will require the approval of the Senate with a two-thirds majority". If a deadlock-breaking mechanism comes into operation, a 60 per cent majority in the senate—or upper house, which is based on regional representation—will be required.
- regional constitutions: Immediately after the April 27 elections, a provincial legislature will be entitled to adopt a constitution for their province. "The provincial constitution must be consistent with the constitutional principles and the national constitution, and, when the final constitution is adopted, consistent with that constitution," the proposal states. "The constitutional court shall certify that the provincial constitution complies with the constitutional principles and the relevant national constitution."
- the April 27 elections: A single ballot paper will be used in the April elections at a national and provincial level. The government had wanted two ballot papers, but the ANC "won" in this issue.
- deadlock-breaking mechanism: The deadlock-breaking mechanism will come into play if the country's new leaders are unable to reach agreement on a final constitution. [passage omitted covered by referent item]

The government now hopes to sell the deal to the Freedom Alliance, which is boycotting multiparty negotiations, in the hope that its members will at least participate in the April poll.

Council Passes 5 of 6 Clauses in Document

MB1711184993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1758
GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—Despite strong condemnation of the method and material in the government/ANC [African National Congress] constitutional package, the negotiating council on Wednesday passed five clauses of the six-part document.

Returning from an hour-long break in talks at the World Trade Centre during which the document was to have been considered, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union—AVU] and the Democratic Party [DP] waded into battle.

PAC chief negotiator Barney Desai called the package "a political abomination" and said South Africa's people had been sold out.

AVU representative Corlia Kruger said the document was clearly not in the spirit of transparency and inclusivity which the World Trade Centre talks purported to uphold.

And DP speaker Colin Eglin said the document—presented as it had been two hours after the plenary was scheduled to start—was a disgrace. "It is making a farce of what we set out to do, which was to include all." Having voiced his outrage, however, Mr. Eglin said the DP would abide by its decision that the appointment of the constitutional court remained the issue on which it would stand.

With council Chairman Pravin Gordhan at the helm, the council then proceeded to endorse all but one of the six proposals in the package.

This entailed firstly an approval of the proposal on decision-making in cabinet, embracing a formula which "gives consideration to the consensus-seeking spirit underlying the concept of a government of national unity".

The formula replaces for the moment a decision on the voting percentage needed for cabinet decision-making and it is understood the council will call on the plenary to mandate it to work these out and insert them into the interim constitution at a later date.

Only the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] rejected this clause, noting that "there can never be real consensus between the privileged and the disempowered." The PAC also opposed the second resolution passed by the council that, in the interests of national unity, the government of national unity should last five years.

Also passed despite opposition from the AVU [Afrikaner National Union] and the PAC was the decision that rulings effecting regions would require a two-thirds majority in the Senate, and 60 per cent if the deadlock breaking mechanism had to be employed.

The council then moved on to approve a proposal allowing provinces to adopt their own constitutions.

On the matter of deadlock breaking mechanisms, only the AVU objected to the proposed 60 percent majority stipulated.

The council's ruling on the sixth proposal—that there should be only one ballot paper and not an extra one allowing a regional vote—was deferred after opposition from seven parties.

Political Leaders Meet on Adopting Constitutional Package

MB1711212493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2104 GMT 17 Nov 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—The meeting of political leaders to adopt a transition constitutional package got underway more than nine hours late on Wednesday night at the World Trade Centre. If adopted, the package will signal the official start of the transition period in South Africa.

Remaining loose ends in the package will be tied up next Thursday and Friday when the 21-party negotiating council meets again at Kempton Park.

The meeting of the participating leaders got underway just after 11PM on Wednesday, instead of 1:45PM as scheduled. The negotiating council finally wrapped up its session on Wednesday night at 10:35PM.

The reason for the long delay was that multiparty negotiators had been unable to complete their heavy workload in time for the plenary start. In the end, exhausted and bleary-eyed negotiators appeared mostly to be going through the motions in the negotiating council as they hurried to get to the plenary.

The standing rules of the democracy process at the World Trade Centre stipulate that a plenary can only ratify agreements which were adopted in the council.

Outside the council, dozens of members of a large local and international media contingent, plus dignitaries, waited patiently for most of the day for the plenary to start.

State President F W de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela were among those who had to wait for the negotiators to complete their work.

But Mr. de Klerk and Mr Mandela were luckier than most—they arrived only a few hours before the plenary started, and they were accommodated in two "presidential suites" at a newly-built hotel complex inside the World Trade Centre.

Each of the leaders will address the plenary for a few minutes, before they decide whether to adopt the constitutional transition package.

The plenary is expected to last at least three hours.

Party Leaders Adopt Package

MB1711223593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2226 GMT 17 Nov 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—The new South Africa was officially ushered in early on Thursday morning. The step was taken with the adoption of a transition constitutional package by the leaders of the 21 participants in multiparty negotiations at the World Trade Centre. The adoption signaled the official go-ahead for the transition process leading to the April 27 election to begin.

Government, Opposition Provide Reaction to New Constitution

De Klerk Views Constitution

MB1711203093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Interview with State President F.W. de Klerk by SABC presenter Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park—live]

[Text] [Robinson] I have here with me tonight my colleague Lester Venter.

[Venter in English] Thank you, Freek, and good evening everybody. Freek, I remember that you and I were here just like this two years ago when the process started with Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] One. It is good to be here at what we hope is the end of this process.

[Robinson] I also have here, as you can see, President de Klerk. A warm welcome, President. Before we start, I just want to say that we will have other guests here in our studio tonight—the most important political leaders, who will give us an insight into what the most important elements are of that constitution which concerns you and I in particular. Before we go into that, President, this occasion, what does it mean to you?

[De Klerk] It means a lot to me, but I think it means more for South Africa. It is an important milestone on the road we began treading a long way back, in fact, four years ago. It is the culmination of months and years of hard negotiations, and we are delivering a product which basically complies with the objectives which I set for myself when we started the negotiations.

[Robinson] And what are they?

[De Klerk] Those objectives were that we should get a constitution which would transform South Africa into a judicial state where the constitution and the fundamental bill of human rights became the highest law; where we are going to have a strong independent judiciary, which will ensure that that bill of rights is complied with; that we will have strong devolution of powers, a form of federalism in which the different part-states, provinces we can call them, will have autonomy with entrenched powers and borders, able to rule themselves regarding important functions; that we can get checks and balances built in to prevent abuse of power, and I could carry on in this way. All the objectives I spelled out in the referendum are being accommodated fully or to our satisfaction in the arrangements to be finalized tonight, hopefully with a full consensus in the fully representative council of leaders.

[Robinson] President, you spoke about an independent judiciary, that you want a judicial state, that there must be a bill of rights. All these things are being guarded over by the constitutional court, because the constitutional court must guarantee this in the long run. Of course, you know there has been controversy around this court and you, the government, has agreed that the members of that court who must pass judgment on the rights of the man in the street—must those members be appointed by the politicians, especially by the president who most probably will not be you?

[De Klerk] Let me say in the first instance that I intend to do well in the election and nobody must take for granted who is going to come first, who will come second and third. The constitutional court is a key structure in this entire matter. I was not directly, wholly involved in the relevant details. When the problem started around the appointments, I reacted, the DP [Democratic Party] reacted. There was good cooperation between myself and Dr. Zach de Beer, for instance—I must give him credit for that. I too took on a role, and I am fully confident as I sit here that an agreement has now been reached. It is the final arrangement that counts, however. It is not what happens in the run-up. The fact that an arrangement has been reached...

[Robinson, interrupting] Another arrangement?

[De Klerk] Another arrangement which will be satisfactory—it only needs to be authorized just now—but an arrangement which will ensure that for all practical purposes, the judges of the constitutional court will be appointed in the same way as the judges of the judiciary. It is already well known how that is going to be done, and there have been no objections to that. There is an independent body to which the judiciary itself is subject, the profession of attorneys, of advocates, a number of representatives from the Senate, and other significant people are attached, and the cabinet will not appoint anyone of its choice from outside. It will be compelled to accept names tabled to it by that independent body and will choose names from there.

[Robinson] In other words, the freedom to choose from those names, but you may not choose outside...

[De Klerk, interrupting] From a limited panel. In other words, I am convinced that the problem which came about—and it really was a problem, it was a problem for me too. I am sure that problem has been solved and that we can rest assured that it is not going to be a politically loaded court—that it will really be an independent court. I want to say in this regard: Do you know that that is how I want it to be in the new South Africa. Here you have legal faculties who came together and issued a statement. We negotiated in the bill of rights that the autonomy of universities will be consolidated. So, in the new South Africa the legal faculties will again participate in democracy. It was a good manifestation of how there ought to be interaction by various interest groups and experts from outside politics to also influence decision-making and give input. Their input with that of politicians from my side, from the DP's side, from others brought us to a decision which I believe ought to satisfy reasonable people, while placing its objectivity and the independence of this constitutional court above any doubt.

[Robinson] Mr. President, we hope to hear later in our program from other people as well, especially from the DP.

The other question, the question about federalism. You mentioned in your introduction that you believe the principles of federalism are contained in the constitution. You know, however, that the Freedom Alliance does not agree with you, and they are out of the negotiations. They are not here tonight, and they will not approve of the constitution.

[De Klerk] Allow me to say two things about that. Firstly, The National Party has never been in favor of a form of confederalism—hidden confederalism which you call federalism. There are definitely big differences in points of emphasis between us and members of the Freedom Alliance on what the most suitable and best form of federalism is for South Africa. We have always said that there has to be strong central and strong regional governments, there must be power sharing. We have never advocated a weak central government with strong regional government, and within the framework of our objectives, it is exactly what has been accomplished. People allow themselves to be confused by the concept 'concurrent jurisdiction' [preceding two words in English].

If Clause 18 is analyzed thoroughly, however, in the proposed legislation, it will be discovered that regional powers dominate the list of important functions as against the central government, except in a few exceptional cases.

The ball is, therefore, in the court of the regions, and if regions have judicial capabilities and executive capabilities over a whole series of important functions compatible with federal systems throughout the world, then

their constitution will—in 90 percent of the cases almost, if I can put it that way—be that legislation which has the most impact.

Only in exceptional cases, and those exceptional cases can considerably harm the interests of the rest of the country—those exceptional cases are each justifiable at the constitutional court. Objective norms laid down before the central government can intervene in the country's interest, affecting provincial interests.

I am, therefore, convinced that in Clause 18 the heart of federalism is clearly outlined and entrenched and that we have succeeded in our objectives in this regard.

[Robinson] And are you still trying to bring in the Freedom Alliance?

[De Klerk] I am open to negotiations. We intend to have further bilaterals once more with the leaders, and the decision-making tonight will make provision for a continuing process of interaction, and until such time that Parliament has finally accepted the constitution, there will still be room for consensus, and they can still find us as negotiating partners. That could still influence the content of the constitution.

[Robinson] Mr. de Klerk, thank you very much for your participation this evening. We still have several other people.

[De Klerk] Thank you very much.

De Klerk Extols Package's Adoption

MB1811071093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2320 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 18 SAPA—The foundation for a new South African nation had been laid, said President F. W. de Klerk when adding his final approval to the draft of South Africa's first democratic constitution on Thursday morning.

After a long day and night's postponements of a leaders' plenary, he was the last to speak on the adoption of a constitutional package put together over nine months of negotiations. "South Africa will never be the same again," he said.

Mr de Klerk recalled the setbacks, violence and boycotts which had obstructed talks and said the constitution was a compromise, reached through reasoned debate and negotiation, which provided the basis for a new national consensus. "It does not satisfy any of us completely but it satisfies us sufficiently to meet our most pressing concerns and hopes," he said.

It was a contract between South Africans which gave clear direction to their destiny as a nation. "Its success will depend not on the letter of the text, but on the sincerity with which all the parties involved abide by its spirit."

This was the challenge for the future. "Our success or failure in accepting this challenge will determine whether it will become a charter for future peace, progress and prosperity for all our people—or a prescription for power-mongering, leading us back to the conflict of the past."

When he first became president he had spelled out a vision for a new South Africa of freedom, peace and justice, where people could live without fear and hope for a better life for their children. "Today we have set the seal on that part of my vision."

But he did not regard his work as over. "This is only the first step. The new South Africa beckons and I intend to continue my task as leader to help make a better South Africa."

The new South Africa had to serve the interests of all its people—"I pledge myself to work for that."

When South Africans looked back on the work accomplished on this day, they would say: "Yes, it was on this day that we laid the foundation of the new South Africa."

President, Mandela on Settlement

MB1811061893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Passage in boldface in Afrikaans]

[Text] The constitutional settlement negotiated at the World Trade Center will end more than 300 years of white rule, paving the way for the Transitional Executive Council and elections on 27 April next year. The talks that started early this year ended last night with 1993 Nobel Peace laureates, President de Klerk and Mr. Nelson Mandela, firmly approving the settlement.

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] **Those who are deeply concerned about the uncertainty of the moment and of the future forget how critical our position was four years ago. They forget how uncompromising the relationship was between our main political parties and groups, how seemingly hopeless the prospects were—that one day we would be able to find a peaceful solution to the dead-end of racial differences and conflict.**

The fact that we are gathered here today to ratify the almost final draft of a new transitional constitution shows that we are beginning to find one another as a nation. Despite all the setbacks and frustrations which we have endured, despite walkouts and boycotts, despite the terrible violence which continues to afflict so many of our people, despite the absence today of important parties we have shown that it is possible for people of widely differing views and beliefs to reach basic and sound agreements through compromise, through reason, debate, and through negotiation.

[Mandela] The simple thing of the constitution for the transition is the unity of our country and our people. The

constitution recognizes the diversity of our people. Gone will be the days when one language dominated. Gone will be the days when one religion was elevated to a position of privilege over other religions. Gone will be the days when one culture was elevated to a position of superiority and others denigrated and denied. [end recording]

Diplomats, academics and politicians waited at the World Trade Center for the last agonizing hours as obstacles were negotiated away. They largely agreed that the final product was a balanced foundation on which a new democratic political order could be built. Federal constitutional features introduced in last-minute compromises have also left the door open to the Freedom Alliance.

[Begin SABC Reporter Gary Alfonso recording] While the corridors of the World Trade Center become less frequented during the next few weeks the emphasis of South African politics now moves to other centers. First of all in Cape Town the interim constitution will have to be adopted in parliament and in Pretoria the Transitional Executive Council will start its urgent task to address and level the playing fields for next year's election. [end recording]

Negotiators Comment on Settlement

MB1711173893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] The last major stumbling block to a negotiated settlement in South Africa has been overcome. In the negotiating council, just before the plenary session this afternoon, ANC [African National Congress] and government chief negotiators unveiled the settlement package on issues that have been eluding them for more than two years. This includes that a 60 percent majority will be used should there be a deadlock in drafting the final constitution, and decisions in the multiparty cabinet should be taken by consensus, but this shouldn't impede effective government.

This means that they've dropped the idea of a majority being required for cabinet decisions, and that national elections under the final constitution will not take place before 1999.

[Begin recording] [ANC negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa] We would like to say that the spirit that guided the bilateral negotiations was that of give and take with a view of addressing what was of most concern to both parties and even beyond that to many other parties here. And all this, Sir, has been done with the aim of ensuring that we move forward—we've reached a settlement—and move into a democratic dispensation.

[Government negotiator Roelf Meyer] Mr. Chairman, what we have before us and what has just been submitted to members of the council, I believe must be seen in the context of the approach bilaterally that developed to see

whether we can find in the end an acceptable constitution for the transition that would meet on the one side the desires and the demands of the various participants in the process of negotiations; and on the other side, would also be able to meet the requirements of a constitution to govern, that will provide for governments of the country during the transitional period. [end recording]

Meyer Views New Constitution

MB1711215793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Interview with chief government negotiator and Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer by SABC presenter Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Well, we have here Minister Roelf Meyer, the government's chief negotiator, a man who has been closely involved throughout with the finer details of this interim constitution.

Mr. Meyer, welcome. I want to begin by asking you about this issue of federalism. The state president gave a lot of technical details, which according to him, should serve as a guarantee that federalism has been accepted. In the negotiation council tonight we saw that there is disagreement about the fact that every region can go as far as setting up its own constitution, but cannot vote within its own region. There will only be one ballot paper and each person will vote for the big parliament on top as well as for the bottom structure. How does this work?

[Meyer] We are busy extending democracy in South Africa. For years we were trapped in a limited space—about the voting experience and about how easy it actually is to vote—but we must accept that it is the first time for the larger part of the population in South Africa, a totally unfamiliar experience and strong arguments were presented, saying that if there are two ballot papers at the polling booths on 27 April, then this will result in total confusion. People will not know how to deal with this and this will result in many spoilt votes. So this is a delicate and sensitive issue, also one with a political connotations, and we can not afford to run that risk, to carry the blame that we are forcing people to deal with two ballot papers, and as a result of this we then get more spoilt votes than is necessary.

By this I mean that the proposed method, the method of including a fixed schedule concerning the constitution, which is being debated at this moment—that definite provision be made to allow smaller parties or parties wishing to contest regional or provincial elections—to allow them to have their votes validated at national level. In other words it is not entirely true to say that it is to the disadvantage of the provincial parties, or provincially directed parties. Parties who only want to operate in their own provinces will receive the advantage of having its own people voting for it. The only disadvantage is that ...

[Robinson, interrupting] It will not have any representation.

[Meyer] No, it will be represented in the province but the disadvantage is that it will not be represented at the national level, as it would like to.

[Robinson] As in the Senate, for example, where it can let its voice be heard at the national level.

[Meyer] Well, the interesting thing, of course, is that the senate will be appointed by regional legislators. In other words, the provincial legislators will decide who, per province, the 10 people are who will go to the senate to represent those provinces. In other words this is a decision to be made at the provincial level and not at the national level.

[Robinson] And do you foresee a regional party really getting its message across at the national level, because in that region—when the decision is taken at the national level—this will affect them. Let us use the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] as an example. You know they feel very strongly about this.

[Meyer] Yes, the IFP will definitely not be affected in the provincial sense, with the one ballot paper system, and naturally, the person voting in favor of the IFP, if there is just one ballot paper, it will at the same time receive that representation at the national level—so again, there is no disadvantage in this.

The voter who might feel disadvantaged in the process is the one who wants to vote for one party at the provincial level and for another party at the national level. This is where a problem could arise, but the voter who is committed to just voting for one party both at the regional and national levels, be it the National Party, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], the ANC [African National Congress], or whoever, his vote will carry weight at both levels and there is no problem with this—so it is wrong to say that the use of one ballot paper is to the disadvantage of the regional system or the provincial system. What could be disadvantageous, is the voter who wants to exercise a double choice.

[Robinson] Good, let us leave it there at present and then I just want to touch on another point that I unfortunately did not have the time to raise with President de Klerk, and that is representation in the cabinet. One of the decisions taken today regards the decision-making process within the cabinet. What if you are in a new cabinet and you received so many votes at the polls but you only have two or three members in cabinet, and you are totally overwhelmed by other parties, let's say the ANC for example. What hope do you have that any of your decisions or views will be accepted?

[Meyer] Well, in the scenario you sketch, I believe that the decision taken today will put us in a more favorable position, especially for the smaller parties, who will be represented in cabinet. Today's decision says that the cabinet will function in such a manner that the whole

spirit of the government of national unity will be contained in this. Now what does this mean? This means that the chief party or the larger parties cannot make decisions on their own. They must, according to the concept of a government of national unity, take into account the views of the smaller parties when it comes to decision making, and the idea of this is that decisions will not be made by means of percentages or numbers or through majority consensus, but through giving recognition to each other in the cabinet. That is how it works at the moment, in all cabinets.

[Robinson] And if you are not happy with this, what then?

[Meyer] Well, let us look at the current example. The cabinet at present and all cabinets function in this manner, and in the end decisions are reached by means of consensus—this is an unwritten rule. We do not vote in the cabinet. Sometimes it happens that you do not necessarily agree with that decision and then you have to come to terms with that decision. The next time you may also have to accept a decision, and if in the end you feel strongly about an issue and you feel that you are not being heard, then of course there are certain political steps you can take.

[Robinson] Such as resigning.

[Meyer] Such as resigning. This happens in other cabinets also. It is not a strange phenomenon. I feel that experience so far—and I think the negotiations process has been very valuable in this regard—has taught us that through pooling our resources we have developed better a understanding of each other. I believe that this will be to our advantage and will also be advantageous when it comes to the functioning of a government of national unity.

[Robinson] Thank you very much, Mr. Meyer.

Mandela Views Decision

MB1711213893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Interview with ANC President Nelson Mandela by SABC Presenter Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park; interview conducted in English—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Mr. Mandela, welcome, and right here at the end I would like to ask you the same question I asked Mr. de Klerk. What is the significance of this day, for you?

[Mandela] Today is the realization of one of our fondest dreams—the opportunity for the people of South Africa to run their own lives, to determine their own destiny.

[Robinson] You have been in jail for 27 years. Is this a day that, while you were there, that you thought much about?

[Mandela] Well, I have thought over a wide variety of things, and the day of liberation has been uppermost in our mind. We are not yet there, but the cornerstone and the ground plan of our efforts to achieve national liberation in this country has been laid down. And today is one of those days which ensures that the people of South Africa will have the opportunity of choosing a government of their own choice, and normalizing our political and economic system.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, as we know, you say the people of South Africa will have the opportunity to elect their government, but we know that some of the parties are not here tonight, and that the election next year might not be as representative as you would like to see. What can you do in this late stage also to persuade those parties to come in?

[Mandela] The doors are wide open for everybody to come in, to join us in this effort, and we sincerely hope that even at this late hour, wiser counsels among them will prevail, and that they will join in this effort. It is in the interest of all South Africans, generally, and of particular communities which seem to be concerned about the possibility of the installation of democracy in this country—it is in their interest to join the other political organizations and be part of the process of transformation. I sincerely hope that it is not [too] late for them to join us. We will continue to prevail upon them, even after today, even after 27 April, to say that the method of negotiation in peace is the most powerful weapon which South Africans have to address their problems.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, it has been said in the negotiating council here today, by a number of parties, it has been said by the Freedom Alliance, it's even said by some of your own people, that the deal on the table today, what we see, is basically—and you could call it various names—but is it basically the agreement between the ANC [African National Congress] and the present government, and that you are basically deciding for the entire country?

[Mandela] I don't think that is correct. It is true that this whole process was started by the ANC and the government, but we have never thought that the agreements that we conclude will be imposed on other political parties. What we do is what we do with other political parties. We negotiate with the National Party, and what we agree upon, we take it to the multiparty forum and make it clear that this is our recommendation as to how a particular issue should be handled, and we leave it entirely to the other political parties to decide whether they should support our agreement or reject it, and in the past they have rejected it and we have been bound by that.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, you can perhaps clear up one matter that has been reported in the press. We know, of course, that part of this agreement is that there shall be a government of national unity after the election next year,

perhaps including members of the present National Party, perhaps including President de Klerk, and it was said, or reported that you told a meeting that he should not be there. Is that so or not?

[Mandela] I think that was a genuine misunderstanding on the part of the press, because I addressed the meetings, the two meetings in Natal, where I made a statement in this regard. I addressed both in Zulu and in English. What I said was that on 27 April next year we will bury the National Party. It will never be seen again. But that had no reference whatsoever to the government of national unity. Our position has always been clear, that all parties which are able to poll more than 5 percent of the total votes cast in an election will be entitled to serve in the government of national unity.

[Robinson] And you believe the National Party will have less than five percent?

[Mandela] No, I don't think so. I corrected that, and I pointed out that Mr. de Klerk, if the National Party gets five percent, or more than five percent, will be entitled to serve in government. I made that perfectly clear.

[Robinson] Including President de Klerk?

[Mandela] I said specifically in a correction that President de Klerk will serve in the national government. What I said will never be seen again is the National Party as a government. It will disappear as a government. But if it gets more than five percent of the total votes cast in an election, they will be entitled to serve as one of the parties in the government of national unity, and I would like to repeat that.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, at the beginning of this process it was clear that the ANC stood for a fairly strong, if not a very strong central government, while the government of the National Party had the opposing view of giving more powers to the regions. And as you know, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] in particular, is very strong on that point. Now, what we have on the table, call it what you like, is probably a compromise somewhere in the middle. Are you happy with that?

[Mandela] Very happy indeed. When you enter negotiation you should be prepared to give and take. We have made compromises which we did not think were necessary, but in order to bring everybody on board, we had to make such compromises, and I am very happy that through those compromises we have been able to satisfy a large number of parties that are participating in this process, and I am very happy indeed about that.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, thank you very much for your time tonight. I think it has also been an interesting experience for us journalists to be involved in this process and to speak to all the leaders. Thank you for being here with us.

[Mandela] You are welcome.

DP, Others on Constitution

*MB1811065993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0030
GMT 18 Nov 93*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 18 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] on Thursday welcomed the ratification by the plenary of the transitional constitution, but warned that the document was not perfect.

Speaking at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg, DP leader Dr Sam de Beer said his party was thrilled by the "nearby prospect" of human dignity and human rights which the transitional constitution promised. But it was no secret that less than 24 hours earlier the party had been deeply disturbed about a key element underpinning the document—the constitutional court.

Expressing his appreciation to those parties which had helped resolve the matter, he said the plenary's endorsement of the document nevertheless did not mark the end of the democracy process, just a milestone.

Speaking in Afrikaans he said South Africans should not rest until the democratic order they all wanted was established. "Aluta continua [the struggle continues]. May the struggle continue. Die stryd le voor [the struggle lies ahead]."

Speaking just before Dr de Beer and after African National [Congress] President Nelson Mandela, Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union] leader Gerdus Kruger rejected the transitional constitution.

There had been so much opportunity for the volksstaat [Afrikaner people's state] aspirations of the Afrikaner to be addressed but this had not happened, he said.

Dikwankwetla leader T. K. Mopeli said that if South Africa was serious about democracy, all political parties should be "recognised" irrespective of their size. Endorsing the transitional constitution, he said nevertheless that it did not go far enough in fully reflecting federalism.

Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse said the plenary's endorsement of the document marked the funeral of apartheid and the dawn of a new day. "Forgetting but not forgiving, we will be demanding restitution for those who have been deprived by apartheid," said Rev Hendrickse.

DP, National Front Oppose Decision

*MB1711200393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942
GMT 17 Nov 93*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—A government/ANC [African National Congress] proposal that there should be only a single ballot paper in the scheduled

April election has been deferred, after opposition from seven of the 21 parties represented at the World Trade Centre.

The opposition was spearheaded by the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Front—AVU], the Democratic Party [DP] and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], who said the regions endorsed by the 21-party council had effectively been disenfranchised by the same council.

The proposal for a single ballot paper was contained in a joint "package" document submitted by the government and the African National Congress [ANC] in an effort to complete outstanding issues in the draft interim constitution.

Smaller regional parties have called for national and regional ballots to be issued in the April 27 election, so voters can make their choices on both these levels.

Addressing the council Wednesday, ANC spokesman Khadar Asmal said the single-ballot proposal was "a South African solution to a South African problem".

AVU negotiator Corlia Kruger, however, said the single ballot proposal was a disgrace. "It nullifies those so-called provinces we laboured so hard and long for in the council. "How can we have an autonomous province if the people cannot even vote for that province?"

Mrs. Kruger said the proposal drove home the AVU's view that the draft interim constitution did not amount to federalism as the government had said—"it does not even come close."

DP spokeswoman Dene Smuts said a single ballot paper would effect pluralism and devolution and was at its simplest level an attack on voter choice. Ms Smuts said the proposal favoured the bigger parties and was "bound to cause the very confusion some delegates claim they are trying to avoid".

PAC negotiator Patricia de Lille condemned the proposal and warned "the ANC's voting cattle" would soon be discarded by the ANC.

With the National People's Party, the Dikwankwetla Party, the Ximoko Progressive Party and traditional leaders also opposing the single ballot suggestion, council chairman Pravin Gordhan ruled that the matter should be deferred.

It is apparently still hoped that it will be resolved before the start of the plenary, which has already been delayed by seven hours.

Viljoen Criticizes Decision

*MB1711205993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2035
GMT 17 Nov 93*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 17 SAPA—The acceptance of the interim constitution would mark the beginning of a violent take-over by the Communist-inspired African

National Congress [ANC), Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] leader Gen Constand Viljoen said on Wednesday.

Addressing a public meeting in Pretoria, Gen Viljoen said constitutions meant nothing and power everything, therefore his supporters had to undergo military training. They had to maintain their own forces and defend themselves during the election period and the next five years against attacks from the central government, he said.

He repeated the AVF's call for a summit of leaders as South Africa was at "the brink of war". The AVF would not participate in the election until there was certainty about where the Afrikaner Volkstaat [homeland] would be. "How can the Freedom Alliance (of which the AVF is a member) take part in the elections if we are not accommodated in the constitutional process?"

Gen Viljoen criticised the "flawed" process of multiparty negotiations which he branded autocratic, as it entailed mainly deals between the ANC and the government.

Endorsement of the process would spell the start of the oppression of minorities by the majority, he said. "We are in a disastrous situation tonight," he told a packed hall. Minorities, consisting of the Afrikaners, Zulus, and Tswanas, which constituted 30 to 40 per cent of the population, had been ignored in the negotiation process, he added.

The result of the Kempton Park process would be increased conflict potential and instability which would make free and fair elections impossible. However, in the days ahead the AVF and the Freedom Alliance would continue with negotiations in an attempt to solve problems.

The Freedom Alliance and the AVF could not be ignored. Their justifiable and reasonable demands were the key to stability, he said. "We are keen for a solution between the Afrikaner and the African. We have arrived at a crucial stage. ANC leader Nelson Mandela should accept our sincerity in our effort to address problems."

Reason and honesty were required, not "cooked" deals and undue haste as was happening at multiparty negotiations, said Gen Viljoen.

Buthelezi, Others Reaction

MB1711193493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Excerpts] The agreement on the transition to a democratic South Africa will be accepted tonight. President F.W. de Klerk, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and 19 other leaders will sign the historic accord at a full sitting of all political leaders, the result of two years of negotiation. [passage omitted] Widespread reaction was received from the Freedom Alliance and from far-right-wing circles.

[Begin recording] [Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi in English] It's of no interest to us because, actually, whatever decisions they have made they can't expect to foist them on us without us resisting that because if they are (?at all a) democracy then clearly they should have appreciated that the solution should have been all inclusive.

[Conservative Party leader Ferdie Hartzenberg] The fact is that a very big percentage of the population is not represented and does not identify with the agreements reached, and with this capitulation to the ANC [African National Congress].

[Afrikaner Resistance Movement leader Eugene Terreblanche in English] So today is the beginning of confrontation (?that) ends in a war, not the beginning of a new, peaceful South Africa. [end recording]

De Klerk Meets Anyaoku, Warns Parties Against Violence

MB1811134293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1234 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Durban Nov 18 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk on Thursday warned parties threatening violence to beware, saying they would incur the wrath of the law. Speaking to journalists in Durban after a meeting with Commonwealth Secretary-General Chief Emeka Anyaoku, he said "we dare not allow anyone to jeopardize the legitimate democratic process by illegal means".

He said he had stressed to Chief Anyaoku the importance of the Transitional Executive Council after Wednesday's finalisation of the interim constitution at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park.

Chief Anyaoku congratulated Mr. de Klerk and fellow leaders for their success in negotiations, saying the Commonwealth was "delighted" with the achievement. He said the Commonwealth reaffirmed its commitment to helping the transition process "in any way we can". Commonwealth members had much to offer in "meeting the challenge of pluralism", he added.

Mr. de Klerk said he welcomed the help of the Commonwealth in the run up to, and during next year's elections, adding that more observers were needed. He said the country also needed the expertise of Commonwealth members for the electoral commission. Mr. de Klerk said he was encouraged by the Commonwealth's "constructive approach" during the transition.

Chief Anyaoku arrived on Wednesday to attend the multiparty plenary session at the World Trade Centre and to discuss Commonwealth assistance to South Africa. He said he had met African National Congress President Nelson Mandela, and planned to meet other leaders before his departure.

Boerestaat Leader Threatens 'Overthrow' of Government*MB1711204393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2014
GMT 17 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—The Boers would overthrow South Africa's new political dispensation in due time and reinstate a Boer state, rightwing Boerestaat [Boer Nation] party leader Robert van Tonder said on Wednesday. "In due time we will overthrow the new dispensation and reinstate our Boer state," he claimed in a statement. Mr. van Tonder labelled the new constitution as an "enormous tragedy", saying South Africa now was "the only remaining super concoction state in the world combining 15 nations in one form of state". The name of the new state should be "Absurdistan", he said, alleging the new South Africa was merely a "spiteful oppression of the Boer nation".

South African Press Review for 18 November*MB1811131893*

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Negotiations 'Miraculous Compromise'—"The sense of exhausted satisfaction which pervaded the World Trade Centre yesterday—after the long-awaited and much-delayed arrival at the end of the talks road—was fully justified," declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 November in a page 18 editorial. "The politicians who have slaved away at achieving an imperfect but still miraculous compromise in this polyglot country of ours have reason to feel proud of themselves." "We can see in outline the face of a new South Africa, and the few warts do not detract from its overall good looks."

BUSINESS DAY

Constitution Is Framework, Not Salvation—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 November in a page 10 editorial points out that it is "not

possible—certainly not in South Africa today—to construct a workable constitution which protects all the citizenry from all forms of government excess, as those who favour absolutely minimalist government would desire." The negotiations process "could be expected to to earn the acceptance of all significant political groups, and sufficiently protective of individual liberty to measure up to standards common to the more advanced democracies. The constitution adopted last night at the World Trade Centre does not quite meet that target, so the jubilation being orchestrated in some circles is not altogether appropriate. But the document is not so far removed from that 'realistic ideal' to make despondency appropriate either, and there remain opportunities for improvement." BUSINESS DAY believes the "most dangerous shortcoming" of the constitution is the absence of "a few important signatures, most notably that of Mangosuthu Buthelezi and, a little less problematically, the leaders of the white right." Ultimately, the people of the new South African "cannot expect to rely" on the new constitution for "salvation." A free and prosperous future will depend on "the wisdom of the citizenry and the wisdom of the government they elect."

SOWETAN

'Indecent Haste' at Negotiations—"To believe that the constitutional package clinched at Kempton Park will bring peace is to be whistling in the dark," states Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 November in a page 8 editorial. The process had to be hurried for reasons "beyond the control of the negotiators," but the "problem is complicated by the number of deals the ANC [African National Congress], for instance, has cut with the outside world. The Americans, who eventually were persuaded to drop sanctions, would be extremely aggrieved if the promised elections did not take place in April next year. Others in the world might believe that the promise of a new South Africa is in fact a chimera created by people who have an agenda that is not democratic. So the indecent haste in which serious matters like the homelands, the defence force and policing were debated and partly resolved means the job is far from complete."

Angola

Government, UNITA Differences Deadlock Talks

LD1711191093 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1700 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Excerpts] The Angolan peace talks in Lusaka are being hindered by the differences between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the Luanda Government. [passage omitted] LUSA news agency correspondent Vitor Carvalho is on the line from Lusaka with a special dispatch for Renascenca:

[Carvalho] Different outlooks on agenda priorities are beginning to emerge at the Lusaka talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA delegations. The former regards a cease-fire as essential, and takes the view that without agreement on a cease-fire date there is no point in embarking on lengthy and fruitless political discussions—as the government side sees it. UNITA, for its part, is of the view that the military and political sides of the question are bound together and wants an all-embracing approach. It will only agree to sign a bilateral cease-fire after it knows what concessions the Angolan Government is prepared to make.

In the middle of all this, the UN secretary general's special representative, Alioune Beye, is more inclined toward the Angolan Government's position because he regards a cease-fire as essential. Without a cease-fire the UN Security Council could impose a second package of sanctions against UNITA at any moment.

In a bid to help resolve the military situation, the arrival is expected in Lusaka this afternoon of the chief of the government forces' general staff, General Joao de Matos, and another four senior officers. They are coming to offer UNITA the necessary guarantees and security assurances, not only with regard to the cease-fire, but also concerning the [words indistinct] it presently occupies in Angola and the reintegration of its troops into the Angolan Armed Forces.

Government, UNITA Agree on Agenda

LD1711233693 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Excerpts] In Lusaka, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Angolan Government have agreed to the draft talks agenda suggested by UN representative Blondin Beye. [passage omitted] Paulo Juliao reports from Luanda:

[Begin Juliao recording] [passage omitted] The latest reports from Lusaka are that the government and UNITA have responded positively to the draft agenda proposed by the UN secretary general's special representative, Alioune Blondin Beye. According to our sources, if all goes well, the first plenary meeting of the negotiations may actually take place tomorrow.

Contrary to reports earlier today, the government forces' chief of the general staff, General Joao de Matos, did not leave for Lusaka after all. The general's state of health is the only reason given so far.

There seems to be a growing consensus in Lusaka on 20 December being the likely date for a cease-fire. [passage omitted] Alioune Blondin Beye is expected to hold a news conference tomorrow to make the official announcement of the date on which the definitive cease-fire will come into effect. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Station Urges U.S. To Do More for Sake of Peace

MB1711140393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 17 Nov 93

[From the "Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cock-erel" program]

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] radical wing, honest militants, and patriots who have courageously fulfilled the party's true role: negotiations in defense of democracy. We shout loud and clear that we are for UNITA, though a democratic one in which everybody can air their views, instead of a UNITA in which all of us must abide by the ideas of an individual who feels he has divine powers to manipulate everyone as he pleases. He demotes people at will and decides who must walk on foot from Jamba to Andunda. Worse still, he also feels it is his right to execute people by firing squad or in a bonfire. [passage omitted]

We know that people are not happy in the bush, but they fear UNITA's secret police and do not run away. Our advice to them is not to fear because no one will harm them. They should mobilize their colleagues and comrades in arms, and give up the military option since this will lead people nowhere. They should shout in unison: No to war! They should report to the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, because no one will harm them. They should regard the FAA as their comrades in arms. They will be protected. They should join those who wish them well, because Savimbi is sacrificing their future.

As a great power, the United States has extra responsibilities in this process, which it has endorsed right from the outset. The United States must not be a mere spectator in this situation which is marked by death. Only those people who have grown used to watching tragedy on CNN can remain indifferent. As the main UN sponsor, the United States can do far more for the sake of peace in Angola, considering its commitments to other parts of the world.

The proposals made by the UN special representative in Angola should be taken into account because renewed war will lead to greater mistrust between Savimbi's illegal armed opposition and those who rightfully hold the reigns of power with the mandate of the people. [passage omitted]

UNITA Reportedly Shells Menongue 17 Nov*MB1711204693 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Nov 93*

[Text] In Menongue, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has fulfilled what it had been planning for some time now. UNITA troop movements have climaxed their preparation with military action.

[Begin unidentified Menongue correspondent recording] Early this morning, UNITA resumed shelling of [words indistinct] again at the eastern sector of Menongue. Seven missiles were fired, without injuring anyone or causing material losses. Jonas Savimbi's men continue to move from central Angola toward the outlying areas of Menongue in order to join forces already on the ground. The aim is to wage a new large-scale war on Menongue over the next few days.

Meanwhile, UNITA stepped up planting land mines on the main roads leading to civilian farms. Over the past 24 hours, one civilian was seriously wounded when he detonated a land mine. [end recording]

Malawi**Parliament Passes Bill To Abolish Life Presidency***EA1711180093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 17 Nov 93*

[Text] Parliament in Zomba today passed two bills, namely the Constitution Amendment Bill 1993 and the General Amnesty Amendment Bill 1993. The Constitution Amendment Bill 1993 among other things incorporates a bill of rights into the Constitution and also repeals the institution of the life presidency.

The bill also reduces the qualifying age for a presidential candidate from 40 years to 35 years (and) part of the requirement that the candidate be a member of the Malawi Congress Party has been repealed.

The bill further repeals powers conferred on the president to nominate members of Parliament to the National Assembly exclusively from the Malawi Congress Party. It also reduces the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

Banda Makes MCP Executive Committee Appointments*EA1711202093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 17 Nov 93*

[Text] His Excellency The Life President Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, in his capacity as life president of the Malawi Congress Party [MCP], has appointed Honorable (Nyemba Mbekeani) as minister of trade of industry and Honorable Lovemore Munlo as minister of justice and attorney general to be members of

the National Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party. Announcing this, a spokesman for the MCP national headquarters in Lilongwe said the appointments were with effect from the 10th of this month.

Mozambique**Government Not To Join UN, Renamo Team To Question 'Spy'***MB1811074993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] A team of UN Operations in Mozambique and Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, officials is to visit the Salamanga area of Maputo Province tomorrow to question a Mozambican citizen currently being held by Afonso Dhlakama's movement. Sebastiao Martins Mulawa is accused of spying for the government. The government has refused to be part of that team because it regards Renamo's allegations as unfounded. Renamo has already presented its complaint to the Cease-Fire Commission, which analyzed it yesterday. [passage omitted]

Renamo Official Denies Movement Restrictions in Corrane*MB1711125793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Nov 93*

[Text] Mateus Lampiao, Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, political delegate for Nampula Province, has denied reports that his organization has been sealing off some parts of Corrane administrative area, in Nampula Province's Meconta District. He claimed that those areas are under Renamo's control.

Radio Mozambique's Nampula correspondent reports that those complaints were advanced by Corrane-based traditional chiefs at a recent meeting with the administrator for Meconta District. Lampiao said that, though his organization controls almost the entire Corrane administrative area, it never forbade people moving in those areas.

Swaziland**Article Questions Need for U.S. Presence in Country***MB1711113693 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 17 Nov 93 p 4*

[Article by Joseph Maseko in the "To The Point" column: "U.S. Foreign Policy Under Attack"]

[Text] Quite recently, (on 11 November, 1993, to be precise) Press reports carried scathing attacks on U.S. Foreign Policy. This is interesting to say the least. The Americans have been accused of flirting with democratic forces in Swaziland by the ruling fraternity. Among the

organisations they were accused of nurturing and supporting were Humaras [Human Rights Association of Swaziland], Pudemo [People's United Democratic Movement], Swayoco [Swaziland Youth Congress] etc.

And in a change of events, Swayoco and Swanafro [Swaziland National Front] have stricken back at the U.S. and its "double standards, inconsistency in foreign policy, loss of credibility in Somalia and world-wide."

If the Americans did indeed flirt with any of the said organisations, then we must all know that they showed a clear example of the notorious "malume" [uncle; unscrupulous uncle mentioned in fable told by King Mswati III when he addressed the nation 4 November] who has been made popular at "Esibayeni" [King's cattle byre]. First to attack them were the conservatives during the subsistence of the Vusela [greeting committees]. They accused a certain John Hoover of one thing or another on stabilizing activities. Then came the famous Mr. Malinga [principal secretary of Broadcasting and Information] who also had a field day. Now this.

I don't know about the conservatives or Mr. Malinga. But I dare say that the democratic forces do contain, in their midst, young intellectuals. I am talking about people with a university education and who are just as genuine citizens as the conservatives. These are all indigenous people. And the moment these point a finger, then something is about to be wrong somewhere. And the Americans should all be the wiser for it.

In case some people don't know, there are many governments that can play "malume" to Swazis as well. And these could easily include enemies of the U.S. and the U.K. alike. I believe these two have an affinity to share enemies, proteges, friends, and even ideas. But we all know that they are not always right or even successful in whatever they do. So, to an intellectual, they are probably just another number. The important thing is that they may have their opposite number, whether known to themselves or not.

The Nordic countries have now taken an interest in southern Africa. This has been well publicised in the recent economic missions prospecting for business lately. So it is not as if Swaziland or southern Africa should really depend on the U.S.-UK Alliance for their survival and both these governments should be aware of that. At least their employees who are ported here as Ambassadors. We know they are only civil servants.

I wonder whether they would consider staying longer in this country if they were to hear that Libya and Iraq were bringing their embassies down here. The eastern block are also becoming economic powers now. Do we really need America? One other thing I have realized, is that the advent of American money in Swaziland does not do the business community a lot of good. The tendency is to destroy the natural economic forces. They tend to fit who buys what products and from what business. That is no freedom of choice. That is raffling the business at the expense of genuine business operators.

Somebody even said it is tantamount to manipulating all of us, buyers, sellers and suppliers. They destroy the spirit of competition. They come in, flash or throw their money around, and then start endorsing certain ideas, products and services in order to control the overall situation. When the one side seems too big for the other, they just shift their support from one side to the other. That is not freedom or competition. That qualifies to be termed manipulation. We do not need uncles please!

I suspect that it is high time the opposite numbers of the American came down southern Africa to oppose their adversary on the ground. Yes, just so as to balance the equation. I think our countries are facing imminent doom if this one sided affair carries on too long. And we can't just stand aside and look. We owe it to our children's children that our part of the planet is just left alone. Some people claim that they have been offered courses of study designed to get them out of their way while they study abroad. Many people do not even turn these down, however irrelevant they may be. A person who flirts with you could only been doing so to let you take them into your confidence. Once they see what they will think they see, they will then think they are now experts on you, and try to manipulate you.

The Swazi conservatives may have been right all along in being suspicious of outsiders who pretend to care more about your life than even you care about your own life. I am beginning to suspect that those people who woo others into any flirtation match, only do so to size you up, know where you stand, know who your friends are; and then send you sprawling. I think we can do without that.

And people must not overlook the fact that we know who our true friends are not. And we are not obliged to forget or to forgive. If we were to do that, it would only be because we voluntarily decided to. That cannot be imposed on us.

Zimbabwe

Minister Denies Plans To Seize Ian Smith's Ranch

MB1711173193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616
GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Harare Nov 17 SAPA—The Zimbabwean Agricultural Ministry has no intention of seizing the farm owned by former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, says Minister of Agriculture Kumbirai Kangai. He is quoted in the latest issue of the independent monthly magazine PARADE as saying Mr. Smith's farm "is not derelict, is not underutilised and is not on my list of farms required for resettlement".

Government has so far designated 42 commercial farms to resettle peasant families under legislation which bars owners from suing the government for unfair compensation. The issue has aroused international and local

controversy, with the government accused of using the law to settle political scores with those out of favour with the ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF [Patriotic Front]) party.

Speculation has been rife that Mr. Smith, 74, would be high on President Robert Mugabe's hit list. Mr. Kangai asserted that if Mr. Smith's large cattle ranch in the country's Midlands had been next to a peasant farming area "then we would have gone for it".

However, PARADE says it finds Mr. Kangai's reasons for leaving Mr. Smith's property alone unconvincing. It

notes several highly productive white-owned farms have been officially earmarked. More likely, says the magazine, "government does not want to suffer another humiliation at the hands of the former rebel prime minister".

Mr. Smith successfully sued the government for illegally depriving him of his parliamentary salary when it suspended him for being in contempt of Parliament. The issue developed into a head-on clash between Parliament and the judiciary, and Mr. Mugabe ordered the legislature to back down to the court and pay Mr. Smith.

Nigeria

Shonekan Addresses State Governors on Budget Issues

AB1711125693 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Text] As the year runs out and various governments commence the preparations for their budgets, the head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, has stressed the need for state governments to balance their budgets. Chief Shonekan gave this advice at the opening session of a one-day meeting with the 30 state governors in Port Harcourt. State House correspondent Mohamed Kudu Abubakar now reports:

[Begin recording] [Abubakar] The head of state, who briefed the state governors on the recommendations of the 1994 pre-budget workshop held in Abuja recently, noted that to accumulate deficits at the state level in addition to what he called the huge deficits of the Federal Government would compound the nation's macroeconomic problems. Chief Shonekan urged the state governors to maintain a reasonable balance between their states' recurrent expenditure and capital spending. He stressed that growth and development can only be generated through capital spending, especially over the directed at relevant projects. Chief Shonekan also spoke on the need for the governments to be accountable to their people.

[Shonekan] As part of the measures to promote transparency and accountability, this administration has already undertaken to disclose the denials of revenue accruing from oil on a monthly basis. I am confident that if you can extend this to your states by disclosing detailed information on your states' finances on a monthly basis, it would become easier for you to convince your electorates on the need for certain unpalatable measures which are necessary for improved performance in the future.

The head of state further reminded the state chief executives on the need to maintain peace and stability in their respective states. He stressed that as chief security officers of their states, maintenance of peace and stability should guide their actions and utterances. Chief Shonekan reiterated his conviction that the solution to the political impasse lies in dialogue and reconciliation and not violence. He informed them that preparations for the forthcoming elections are going on unabated.

In addition to other issues, the secretaries for finance and works were in attendance. They briefed the meeting on the state of the economy and the extent of Federal Government involvement in projects development in the state. All the state governors were in attendance, though some were represented by their deputies. The governors of Ogun, Osun, and Oyo states did not attend and were not represented. Ondo State Governor, Mr. Bamidele Olumilua, who attended the meeting for the first time since the inception of this administration, explained his (?disposition) to journalists.

[Olumilua] Yes, I think they are because they want to have local government election. But certainly, I observed from the people's reaction that they are not ready for a Federal election now.

[Journalist] Are you ready? You are not ready in Ondo State.

[Olumilua] You know, I am just a leader of the people who said they do not want to vote any Federal election [words indistinct].

[Journalist] When you say you consulted your other colleagues....

[Olumilua, interrupting] I told them....

[Journalist, continuing] Before coming here....

[Olumilua, responding] Yes....

[Journalist] Do we take it that your coming now would make you so convinced to the extent that you would like to carry them along [word indistinct] in the next meeting?

[Olumilua] Oh yes, we are planning to discuss about it—how important is it, how significant is our meeting and what do they do [words indistinct]. Because of the [word indistinct] we do not know what is going on here and they are taking vital decisions. People are making contributions and we are bright enough to make our contributions. [end recording]

Government, Labor Congress Shift Talks to Abuja 18 Nov

AB1711190593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] The venue of the meeting between the Federal Government and the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC], over the increase of the prices of petroleum products, has been shifted to Abuja while the talks will continue tomorrow. The decision to shift the venue was taken today when the meeting resumed.

Addressing newsmen after the session in Lagos, the Secretary for Labor and Productivity, Prince Bola Afonja, said the shifting venue was to ensure a speedy resolution of the problem. Prince Afonja urged Nigerians to remain calm saying that the government was committed to the stability and welfare of the country.

He said there was hope for a peaceful resolution of the problem, going by the good rapport between government and NLC representatives at today's session. A deputy president of the NLC, Mr. (Adam Oshumole), will be at the head of a 20-man NLC delegation to the rescheduled talks tomorrow in Abuja.

More on Change in Venue

AB1811083393 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] The meeting between government and the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] over the increase in fuel prices which adjourned two days ago, resumed today in Lagos. Our correspondent, Ernest Anuyo, reports that barely one hour after the meeting resumed, officials of the labor congress came out of the venue and Mr. Adams Oshomole told journalists that the venue of the meeting has been changed to Abuja. He said that this was at the request of the government side which indicated the need for higher government representation. Mr. Oshomole said his delegation was going back to the NLC headquarters to consult and get the approval of the general working committee for the change in venue. He added however, that this would not pose any problem and that he expects discussions to resume in Abuja tomorrow morning.

Lagos Police Warn Against Unlawful Demonstrations

AB1711203093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] The police in Lagos has again reminded members of the public that any procession requires a police permit. In a statement today, the Zone II Headquarters of the police, said it had come to its knowledge that some people were planning to embark on a two-day demonstration beginning from tomorrow. It said no permit has been issued to the group to hold such a demonstration. The statement therefore appealed to parents to restrain their children and wards from taking part in the planned unlawful processions and avoid a confrontation with law enforcement agencies.

It said the police will provide security for vehicle, workers, and business and others going about their businesses.

Radio Announces Head of State Resigns 17 Nov

AB1711213093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2123 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Here is a news flash. The head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, has resigned. This was announced in a statement this evening by the press secretary to the head of state, Mr. Emma Agu, in Abuja. The secretary for defense, General Sanni Abacha, has taken over. Details will follow later.

Shonekan Resignation Statement

AB1711224693 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2201 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] In a news flash about 40 minutes ago, NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] reported the resignation of the head of state and commander in chief of the

Armed Forces, Chief Ernest Shonekan, and the assumption of office as head of state and commander in chief by the secretary of defense, General Sanni Abacha. NTA news correspondent in Abuja, Mohamed Labo, sent in the text of Chief Shonekan's resignation statement:

[Begin Labo recording] This is the text of the statement by the head and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, Chief Ernest Shonekan, Wednesday 17 November 1993. It reads:

Fellow colleagues on the Interim National Government [ING], I have summoned you this evening on an unusual occasion. Earlier today, I met with the secretary of defense, in company of the chief of defense staff, and the chief of army staff, and we discussed the state of the nation. They expressed serious concern about the general uneasiness in the country and the apparent lack of stability over the past few months. They spoke about the restiveness of the rank and file in the military. You will recall that today is our 82d in office, having been sworn in on 26 August 1993. Needless to say we have all worked together to the best of our ability and as a coherent team. I want to put it on record that I have enjoyed the period we worked together in the ING. It is common knowledge that the ING is a child of circumstance. It was conceived in crises, and born into crises but records indicate that we have put in our very best to manage the continuing crises. If I may recount some of the achievements of the ING to which you have all been living witnesses, we may not have recorded landmarks but we have taken the first step.

In the social sector, we have brought back normalcy in the institutions of higher learning. On human rights, our records are impeccable and, perhaps, unbeatable in the annals of our country. We free all jailed human rights activists. We pardoned all political offenders, both dead and alive, allowed all politicians in exile to return home, and we have not restricted the free movement of any activist in and out of the country. We also took the appropriate steps to de-proscribe the newspapers proscribed by sending the bill to the National Assembly to be repealed.

On the political arena, we have continued to work ceaselessly towards full democratization of our dear country. We have extended our right hand of fellowship to the legislature and have put in place the machinery for local and presidential elections next February.

On the economic scene, we were able to put in place an economic action agenda for the nation, in conjunction with the private sector operators. Let me assure you that seemingly tough policies had received commendations from far and beyond. Ordinarily, I would have wished that the ING would be saddled only with economic problems. This derives from my belief that our country faces more economic challenges than anything else. Although we have not been able to implement some of our policies, nonetheless, we have started out in the right direction by curbing frivolous expenditures and working

closely with the private sector of the economy. I can only hope that the successor administration would take off from where we are leaving and continue courageously with the budgetary and other reforms we have adopted, as well as our campaign for debt relief.

Distinguished colleagues, most importantly, the ING has tried very hard to bring honor to government and has taken steps to campaign against the incidence of corruption and indiscipline in the society. Several times, I have publicly acknowledged the collective transparency and integrity of this cabinet. Let me say loud and clear here that we have all made sacrifices for these past 82 days in the strong belief that our country deserves the best. I have unshaken faith in the promise of Nigeria and I believe that the best is yet to come.

However, I regret to inform you that in the light of recent events and after due consideration of all the facts, I am left with no alternative but to take the most honorable and dignified step of resigning, with immediate effect, my appointment as head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. Once more, I thank you very much and hope that the fellowship we have shared in this past period, will continue to be the basis of good memories for long. May God bless and long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

[Signed] Chief Ernest Shonekan, head of state and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

[Dated] Wednesday, November 1993. [end recording]

New Leader Abacha To Address Nation

AB1811084493 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The new head of state, General Sanni Abacha, has been holding a meeting with service chiefs in Lagos. The chief of defense staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, stated this while briefing newsmen in Lagos. He said that the meeting would continue today, after which the head of state would address the nation.

[Begin Diya recording] Chief Ernest Shonekan, the former head of the interim government and commander of the Armed Forces, has just resigned and Gen. Sanni Abacha, has just been named as his successor. He [words indistinct] to call a meeting of the service chiefs to update us on the developments and all the prevailing circumstances that necessitated the decision of the former head of the interim government to resign. The meeting of the service chiefs has not been concluded yet. We would continue. After the meeting, the new head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces will be addressing the nation. [end recording]

SDP Official Views Resignation

AB1811094593 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Nov 93

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] We go back to Nigeria now, and the news that Ernest Shonekan has been replaced as head of government by the defense secretary, General Sanni Abacha. Well, to find out how this has gone down in political circles in Nigeria, we spoke to Babagana Kingibe [Social Democratic Party, SDP, official], right hand man to Chief Abiola [SDP presidential candidate] in the 12 June elections. On the line to Lagos, Emily Casreel asked him for his reaction to the day's news.

[Begin recording] [Kingibe] In some ways, I was surprised, of course, in the sense that one never expected to get the sort of news that hit us today but on the other hand, it is not surprising because the Interim National Government, just as its apologists say, was a child of circumstances; but the circumstances were clearly unjust. The circumstances were clearly contrived. The circumstances were clearly undemocratic, and anything contrived, founded on injustice and undemocratic basis can, of course, not last. One never expected it to last.

[Casreel] From previous conversations that you might have had with General Abacha, what do you think will be his position with regard to Chief Abiola and the 12 June elections?

[Kingibe] No, I have had no conversations with Gen. Abacha at all. I, of course, know Gen. Abacha socially and I have the highest esteem and regard for him, but I also know a little bit of the Nigerian military to know that very rarely are military decisions a one man show, except in the eight-year period that we witnessed during the Babangida regime. I am sure that whatever happened was a collective decision, and I am not sure that understanding or knowing what one man's view [is] would necessarily lead you to understand the collective view of the military. But I think as the sequence of events went, it is not really a military coup in the classic case, as I understand it, because the first information that reached me was that it was Chief Shonekan himself who, presumably, realized that the tasks ahead were a bit too much for him and that he offered his resignation. And, under the circumstances, obviously, one does not expect a vacuum to exist and, presumably, Gen. Abacha has filled in that vacuum.

[Casreel] From what you are saying, sir, do you think it could be said that you are expressing, perhaps, cautious support of these changes?

[Kingibe] No, I don't think that would be correct. What would be correct is to say that we have been through a nightmare in the last 82 days or so, and I think that the whole nation had been on tenterhooks, and the first reaction of any Nigerian quite surely is one of relief that, quite frankly, we have gotten over that nightmare, and I am sure we will correct ourselves and, in consultation with each other, we shall find out, you know, what new direction we are going to take. Nobody is going to underestimate or minimize the gravity of the national crisis and the national trauma to which we have been exposed over the past 82 days. I am glad that nightmare

is over, but whatever it is I think we will withhold our comments until we get full details. [end recording]

No 'Unusual' Police, Army Presence Reported in Lagos

AB1811103793 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Nov 93

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[Excerpt] Just a short while ago, I spoke to Elizabeth Obadina who has been out on the streets of Lagos this morning and asked her what things were like.

[Begin recording] [Obadina] The streets of Lagos this morning, at least the Ikeja area where I live, are very deserted. There are quite few people who are trekking to work. There is very little public transport. In fact, as I drove along various people shouted out to me: Oyibo—that means white woman—Oyibo, go home. Oyibo should stay at home today. But most people who were out were saying that they were going to try and get to work as usual. I drove around the area but I didn't see any unusual police presence. I didn't see unusual Army presence. Not here in Ikeja, anyway.

[Wells] When you talk about people not necessarily going to work telling you to go back home, does that mean that people are expecting the strike still to be on?

[Obadina] I think people are expecting the strike to continue today. Certainly, most people I know were yesterday preparing to stay at home today. As the strike was continuing, my children's school closed down yesterday and the children were told not to come into school today, and most of my friends' children must have been told the same thing—not to bother to try to come to school today. So I think most people are erring on the side of safety and just staying indoors.

[Wells] And did you manage to speak to people about what they thought about this morning's news?

[Obadina] Yes, there seems to be quite a mixed reaction. There were those people who said: Well, let's wait and see. It may well turn out okay. There was one bus driver I spoke to who had parked his bus off the road and said he wasn't going to try and take any fares today. He also got.... [pauses] He felt that the government was playing him like a football, those were his exact words. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Riot Police Disperse Demonstrators

AB1811105793 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Lagos, 18 Nov (AFP)—Nigerian riot police dispersed hundreds of demonstrators with teargas here Thursday, a day after the military took back power from interim government chief Ernest Shonekan. The demonstrators had lit bonfires on the major roads in the

Mushin, Ojuelegba and Agege districts on the outskirts of Lagos, but the remainder of Nigeria's commercial metropolis was calm, witnesses said. [passage omitted]

The Campaign for Democracy, grouping some 40 pro-democracy organisations, has announced that it will press ahead with planned demonstrations on Thursday in spite of Shonekan's departure.

Lagos Island, the nerve-centre of the city, was lifeless early Thursday, with the streets virtually deserted and most shops, offices and banks closed, an AFP correspondent reported. Even the roadside stalls of small traders were abandoned.

Police armed with assault rifles were posted at some road junctions, but there were no apparent signs of tension apart from in the outlying districts. [passage omitted]

Many Nigerians apparently still had to learn of Shonekan's resignation and replacement by Abacha, a former chief of army staff and later chief of defence staff under the junta of General Ibrahim Babangida, who stepped down on August 26. [passage omitted]

Abacha was due to address the nation on the radio Thursday, but no details of the time of his speech were given.

House of Representatives Meeting Postponed 'Indefinitely'

AB1811141993 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Abuja, 18 Nov (AFP)—The meeting of the House of Representatives, which was scheduled to take place in Abuja today, has been postponed until further notice by the soldiers, reports an AFP correspondent in the federal capital. This morning, soldiers controlled the entrance to the House of Representatives and ordered members to produce their identity cards. House Speaker Agunwa Nnaekwe notified the members through writing that the deliberations were being postponed indefinitely, without giving further details.

Since last night, General Sanni Abacha, Nigeria's minister of defense in the outgoing government, has taken over full powers in the country following the resignation of the head of state, Ernest Shonekan. Gen. Abacha is currently meeting with Armed Forces service chiefs in Lagos. After the meeting, he is expected to address the nation on national radio. The time of his address has not been specified.

Journalist Union Leader Reacts to Police Raid of Reporter's Home

AB1711183193 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Nov 93

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[Text] Well, as you may have heard in the news, the home of our own reporter, Sola Odunfa, has been raided by security police and they are apparently seeking his whereabouts. Mr. Odunfa was not at home at the time, but police reportedly arrested his wife, Elizabeth, and demanded that she find him. She was released 18 hours later. Mohammed Sani Zoro is the president of Nigeria's National Union of Journalists [NUJ]. I spoke to him last night on the line to Abuja and asked him what relations were like between the media in Nigeria and the interim government of Ernest Shonekan:

[Begin recording] [Zoro] The relationship has been that of friendly enemies, so to say, and there have been feelings when, actually, the security agencies who are mostly overzealous, went to the extent of arresting the families of journalists when they could find them. And

we have on all occasions condemned this and we have on those occasions really put up resistance. We thought that period was over.

[Wells] Well, what do you normally do as president of the Nigerian Union of Journalists? What do you normally do when either a journalist is detained or members of his family are detained in this way?

[Zoro] Well, the first move is to ascertain the truth of the situation, then we move in to issue a public condemnation and request the security agencies to free such a journalist, and then we also have other options like (?straightening) if such a journalist is not released within an ultimatum as [word indistinct] we will consider going on strike or we will consider other measures that are open to us. [end recording]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

29 Nov 1993

